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Thirty-fifth session
15 May-9 June 1995
Agenda item 8

DRAFT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ITS THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

Rapporteur: Mr. Hisham ELZIMAITY (Egypt)

Addendum

PROGRAMME QUESTIONS

Evaluation

Final report on the in-depth evaluation of peace-keeping operations: start-up phase

1. At its 2nd and 4th meetings, on 15 and 16 May 1995, the Committee considered the final report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services on the in-depth evaluation of peace-keeping operations: start-up phase transmitted by the Secretary-General (E/AC.51/1995/2 and Corr.1).

Discussion

2. Some delegations stressed that in accordance with paragraph 2 of General Assembly resolution 49/37 of 9 December 1994, the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of States and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within domestic jurisdiction of all States should be strictly respected in all aspects of peace-keeping operations.

3. Some delegations observed that the Committee's request at the first part of its thirty-fourth session on the progress report on the in-depth evaluation of peace-keeping operations: start-up phase (E/AC.51/1994/3 and Corr.1) to the effect that the General Assembly should be given a statement of programme budget

implications to permit it to review the recommendations of the progress report during the forty-ninth session had not yet been complied with.

4. In that connection, the representative of the Secretary-General recalled that statements of programme budget implications were provided to intergovernmental bodies only when they were considering draft resolutions or decisions whose adoption would have such implications. Statements have never been prepared in respect of reports emanating from the Secretariat, nor have they been presented to CPC. In the past, when approval of recommendations of the Committee would have programme budget implications, a statement of programme budget implications has been presented with the report of the Committee for consideration by the General Assembly.

5. The representative of the Secretary-General also recalled that the programme planning regulations and rules provide that the findings of intergovernmental review of evaluations should be reflected in subsequent programme design, delivery and policy directives. In preparing their proposals for the proposed programme budget for 1996-1997, programme managers were aware of the results of the current and earlier evaluation studies. Non-core activities related to peace-keeping could also be financed by the support account for peace-keeping activities or by the budgets of peace-keeping operations, but these would not, in any case, be included in statement of programme budget implications.

6. Delegations welcomed the clarification and understood from the statement that the matter should not hinder the Committee in reviewing and making recommendations with respect to the evaluation. In that regard some delegations expressed the opinion that recommendations 1 to 24 of the progress report (E/AC.51/1994/3 and Corr.1) could not be implemented owing to the lack of a decision of the General Assembly thereon.

7. Several members, in commenting on the factors to be taken into consideration in the establishment of new peace-keeping operations cited in the final report (E/AC.51/1995/2, para. 12), stated that the existence of regional capacities should not detract from the obligation of the international community actively to support such operations. They also reaffirmed the central responsibility of the United Nations, particularly the Security Council, for the maintenance of international peace and security as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

8. A number of delegations stressed the intergovernmental nature of peace-keeping and the need for strengthening mechanisms and modalities for consultation with troop-contributing countries, ensuring financial viability of operations before their start-up, uniformity of command and control and improving reimbursement procedures to troop-contributing countries. One delegation noted that a distinction should be made on the issue of command and control: that command of a troop-contributing country's military contingent was a prerogative of its head of State, and that the United Nations had responsibility for the chain of operational control of every aspect of peace-keeping missions. Some other delegations, while noting the responsibility of Member States for the readiness and effectiveness of troops provided to peace-keeping operations, emphasized the importance of enhancing the effectiveness of

peace-keeping operations, in particular the time-lag between authorization and deployment. In that context a number of suggestions were made. These include the provision of command modules or specialized units, the establishment of guidelines for minimal training standards and stockpiles of standard equipment to be made available to peace-keeping forces prior to deployment.

9. Many delegations noted that the consent of the parties concerned, impartiality and the non-use of force, except in self-defence, which the Secretary-General identified in his supplement to "An Agenda for Peace" (A/50/60-S/1995/1), were critical to the success of peace-keeping operations. Some delegations noted that complete and continuous support and cooperation with peace-keeping operations by all the concerned parties was also an important prerequisite for their success. Some delegations also noted that a peace-keeping operation could only be commenced or terminated by an express decision of the Security Council.

10. Several delegations expressed concern that the evaluation report assumed that the Electoral Assistance Division had been moved from the Department of Political Affairs to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations on the basis of the report of the Secretary-General on the restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat (A/49/336). While noting that the shift was not reflected in the Secretary-General's budget proposals for 1996-1997, the delegations stressed their opposition to any such move which would, in their view, be in violation of the existing legislative mandate approved by the General Assembly, and regretted that the Office of Internal Oversight Services had not called the attention of the Secretariat to that violation, in line with its responsibilities as enunciated in General Assembly resolution 48/218 B of 29 July 1994. Other delegations expressed the view that a shift of the Electoral Assistance Division to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations could improve its effectiveness.

11. Several members noted that there was no legislative basis for the listing of components of complex missions in the report contained in document E/AC.51/1995/2 and considered that certain recommendations were beyond the competence of CPC. Others noted the statement in paragraph 22 that the listing of the six substantive components of peace-keeping missions in the report was for the purposes of reviewing the Secretariat's ready capacity to act. The representative of the Secretariat explained that such a listing did not imply that all of those components would be part of all missions. Many delegations expressed the view that only the mandate as defined by the Security Council provided the basis for specific components to be included in a particular peace-keeping operation.

12. Delegations noted that the report had been reviewed by the relevant departments and offices. Many delegations expressed their support for the report and its recommendations which if implemented would improve the effectiveness of peace-keeping operations. Many other delegations expressed reservations with regard to some recommendations.

13. Delegations made observations on the following recommendations:

(a) Recommendation 1. Responsibility for learning from experience in peace-keeping. Delegations stated that the process proposed in the

recommendation would greatly help in improving peace-keeping operations on an ongoing basis and should be expeditiously put in place;

(b) Recommendation 2. Allocation of responsibilities for support functions for peace-keeping. Commenting on the text leading to recommendation 2, several delegations expressed an interest in the forthcoming consolidated official statement on the allocation of functions and responsibilities for the support of peace-keeping operations between the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and the Department of Administration and Management;

(c) Recommendation 3. Responsibility for the coordination of a ready capacity to act for peace-keeping operations. Several delegates stated that the responsibilities for the various substantive and support functions should be clearly allocated so that coordination could then be facilitated;

(d) Recommendation 4. The information component of peace-keeping missions. The Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services informed the Committee that the Secretary-General was not in favour of the recommendation and had assigned responsibility for the information component to the Department of Public Information. He added that he intended to take the matter up again with the Secretary-General. Many delegations stated that, given the crucial role to be played by public information in peace-keeping operations, it was necessary to develop a capacity within the Secretariat to backstop the information component of such operations. Several delegations supported the proposal that such a unit should be established within the Department of Peace-keeping Operations. Several other delegations considered that the Department of Public Information should undertake such functions; they expressed surprise that after having informed the Committee that the Secretary-General did not agree with the recommendation and had made a decision on the matter, the Under-Secretary-General for Internal Oversight Services had maintained his position. Other delegations considered that the expression of an independent opinion by the Office of Internal Oversight Services to be entirely appropriate. Some delegations observed that a possible solution would be to have a joint unit for that purpose. One delegation pointed out that the Committee on Information had before it a paper containing a review of the Secretariat's policy on dissemination of information related to peace-keeping; from that paper it appeared that the professional expertise and existing infrastructure in the Department of Public Information remained largely untapped and its involvement in conceptualizing, planning, implementing and coordinating the information programmes of field operations had so far been minimal. Other delegations noted that the key was for the job to be done; if, despite the apparent expertise of the Department of Public Information, it was not being done, then it was legitimate to suggest that other avenues be explored;

(e) Recommendation 5. Human rights component. Several delegations stressed that human rights was not one of the components of any peace-keeping operation unless it was specifically mandated by the relevant legislative bodies and felt that that recommendation should be deliberated upon by the competent intergovernmental bodies. Several other delegations considered that the Department of Peace-keeping Operations should be the responsibility centre, with the Centre for Human Rights acting in an advisory capacity. Several delegations

supported the designation of the Centre for Human Rights as the responsibility centre for that component of peace-keeping operations;

(f) Recommendation 8. Planning for stand-by arrangements and recommendation 14. Plan for rapid reaction capacity. One delegation welcomed recommendations 8 and 14 and underlined the linkage and the complementarity of both issues;

(g) Recommendation 9. Review of United Nations early warning activities and Recommendation 10. Early warning focal point in the Executive Office of the Secretary-General. Several delegations expressed the view that activities of the Secretariat in the field of early warning should be streamlined and "extra" layers of coordination avoided. They also noted that those activities should be based on existing mechanisms with due regard to the role of the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in that matter. At the same time they deemed it necessary to refer recommendations 9 and 10 to relevant intergovernmental bodies. Several delegations stated that coordination in the Organization with respect to the early warning system should be enhanced for its effective operation. Delegations underscored that the United Nations should do more to narrow down the origin of conflicts and to attempt to avoid them by integrating in a coherent system all the early warning activities of the United Nations;

(h) Recommendation 16. Analytical system for budgeting peace-keeping operations. Several delegations supported the approach proposed and looked forward to reviewing the prototype recommended;

(i) Recommendation 17. Security of personnel. Delegations stressed the importance of the security of personnel in the context of peace-keeping operations, both for regular United Nations personnel as well as for personnel on secondment from national authorities and from non-governmental organizations;

(j) Recommendation 18. Standard operating procedures for logistics and procurement and recommendation 19. Office of Internal Oversight Services review of compliance in logistics and procurement. Many delegations stated that logistics and procurement were support areas where improvements were needed, and noted that the General Assembly would receive reports on those areas by the Office of Internal Oversight Services in response to section IX of General Assembly resolution 49/233 of 23 December 1994 and by the Secretary-General in response to paragraph 3 of resolution 49/216 C of 23 December 1994. Delegations were of the opinion that the relevant decisions of the General Assembly on the forthcoming reports should be incorporated into any review and revision of existing procedures;

(k) Recommendation 20. Training guidelines and recommendation 21. Training plan. Several delegations reiterated the importance of training and agreed that the primary responsibility for training personnel assigned to peace-keeping duties rested with Governments. They also stated that the United Nations should contribute to such training by establishing guidelines and standards and training trainers. One delegation expressed reservations concerning the role of the United Nations in establishing such guidelines and training plans for the training of personnel from intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and other organizations contributing personnel to

United Nations peace-keeping operations, since there had been no decisions on that issue by the General Assembly.

Conclusions and recommendations

14. The Committee commended the report, which it found to be comprehensive and informative.

15. The Committee endorsed recommendations 1 to 3, 6 to 8 and 13 to 19.

16. The Committee concluded that recommendations 5 and 9 to 12 needed to be examined further by the relevant intergovernmental bodies.

17. The Committee endorsed recommendations 20 and 21 in so far as the training guidelines and the peace-keeping training plan was to be drawn up by the Secretariat for military and civilian personnel from the Secretariat. The Committee felt that the need for the Secretariat to draw up similar guidelines in respect of personnel contributed by cooperating intergovernmental bodies, non-governmental organizations and other organizations contributing personnel to United Nations peace-keeping operations required further examination by the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

18. With respect to recommendation 4, the Committee recognized the importance of information in peace-keeping operations and recommended that the Secretary-General take all necessary measures to provide adequate support to that area.

19. The Committee recalled General Assembly resolution 49/37, in particular paragraph 8, and suggested that, in the context of the comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all its aspects, the issue regarding possible components of peace-keeping operations should, among others, continue to be discussed by the General Assembly.

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DRAFT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ITS THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

Rapporteur: Mr. Hisham ELZIMAITY (Egypt)

Addendum

COORDINATION QUESTIONS

A. Report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and preparations for the Joint Meetings of the Committee for Programme and Coordination and the Administrative Committee on Coordination

1. At its 5th and 6th meetings, on 17 May 1995, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC) considered the annual overview report of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) for 1994 (E/1995/21) and the report of the twenty-eighth series of Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC, held on 27 October 1994 (E/1995/4).

Discussion

2. Delegations emphasized the importance of CPC as a main organ of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council devoted to coordination matters. They consequently argued that enhanced coordination should lead to a need for fewer resources. Other members questioned whether the Committee had any added value to offer in the role of coordination given the expanded role of the Economic and Social Council. A number of other delegations expressed the view that the objective of coordination should be to improve programme delivery, enhance cooperation and avoid duplication, and any cost savings should only be seen as a by-product of the process. Other members indicated that an enhanced level of coordination should be followed by an increase in resources, as

improved coordination by itself could not meet the growing demands being placed on the system.

3. Many delegations considered the report as a good basis for discussion on coordination within the United Nations system. Some members considered that the report was too descriptive in nature and not critical enough of some of the difficult challenges facing some of the organizations of the system. In the context of its discussion under the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations", a number of members expressed the view that the documentation under the coordination items should have a better focus on the coordination issues of primary concern to CPC.

4. Some members expressed the opinion that the General Assembly should remain the central forum for developing cooperation and coordination. Some members expressed the view that the role of the regional commissions should be strengthened, particularly on issues that called for collaborative actions at the subregional and regional levels. Other members said that the regional commissions must undergo further reforms before additional resources or authority could be devolved to them.

5. With respect to the issue of division of labour and access to resources, some members cited the fact that there was a world-wide trend of reduction of resources at the national level, thereby leaving fewer resources available for the provision of assistance. Other delegations, however, believed that more resources were required to address development issues more effectively.

6. With reference to African economic recovery and development, several members emphasized the need for concrete actions in support of African development. Some members noted the decline in official development assistance (ODA) flows to Africa and the need for the fulfilment of financial commitments and pledges to African countries. Regarding the issue of debt, some members suggested that a comprehensive strategy should be developed. Some members pointed out that the issues of development of human resources and the promotion of agriculture should be assigned high priority within the context of achieving economic recovery and development in Africa.

7. Several members expressed the need for a coordinated follow-up on the implementation of the declarations and conclusions of major conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, the International Conference on Population and Development and the World Summit for Social Development. They welcomed the initiative of setting up a framework for the follow-up to these conferences and requested information on an outline of such a framework.

8. Some delegations expressed their concern that the contents of paragraph 60, subparagraphs (a), (c) and (e), of the annual overview report (E/1995/21) dealing with the question of human rights might not be based on the Vienna Programme of Action on Human Rights 1/ and might involve conditionality. It was clarified by the Secretariat that these provisions were based on the mandate emanating from the Vienna Conference and did not imply any conditionality.

9. With respect to the preparations for the forthcoming Fourth World Conference on Women, some delegations requested information on the status of the ad hoc inter-agency meeting on women, and inquired about arrangements for regularizing that body. The Secretariat clarified that this matter would be addressed after the Beijing Conference.

10. Several members commended the information contained in the annual overview report (E/1995/21, paras. 71-80) on assistance to countries invoking Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations. Some delegations expressed the view that the problems of third countries arising from the impact of economic sanctions needed to be covered fully in future overview reports.

11. Several members expressed their concern regarding the delay in the completion of the study by the International Civil Service Commission (ICSC) of the application of the Noblemaire principle. They stated that ICSC should complete the report as soon as possible. Other members expressed concern about the comments made under the section dealing with the application of the Noblemaire principle and said that they could not endorse them. A number of delegations also welcomed the development of a prototype appraisal system and urged that it be used by all organizations of the system since it would very likely enhance the competitiveness of the staff. Some representatives welcomed the initiative of ACC on the status of women in the secretariats of the United Nations system. They also took note of the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel (General Assembly resolution 49/59).

12. Several members expressed their concern about the financial situation of the organizations of the United Nations system and stated the importance for Member States to fulfil their financial and budgetary commitments in a timely manner. Some delegations requested information on the statement included in paragraph 96 of the annual overview report (E/1995/21), dealing with standards for the harmonization of financial statements.

13. On the need for identification of the theme for the next series of Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC of 1995, several delegations supported the proposal to have a substantive discussion on the means of improving system-wide collaboration in the field of drug control, particularly since the issue was the subject of discussion at the first regular session of ACC of 1995, and would also be discussed in the coordination segment of the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council in June-July 1995, and therefore provided an opportunity for having a dialogue between CPC and ACC. Other delegations suggested the theme of the eradication of poverty. A few delegations proposed the theme of the role of the United Nations in the development of Africa. One delegation proposed the consideration of the oversight functions within the United Nations system. Some delegations made a number of suggestions to improve the working arrangements for the joint meetings with a view to promoting genuine dialogue among participants, as reflected in the recommendation part of the item entitled "Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations".

Conclusions and recommendations

14. The Committee took note of the annual overview report of ACC (E/1995/21) and the report of the Joint Meetings of CPC and ACC (E/1995/4). While welcoming the emphasis placed by ACC on policy issues pertaining to system-wide coordination and encouraging it to continue its efforts to promote greater coherence in the development work of the system, it stressed the need for the documentation to focus better on coordination issues of primary concern to CPC.

15. The Committee, while recognizing the merits of an approach to coordination that was based on a division of labour among the different organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, emphasized that the General Assembly was the central policy-making forum within the United Nations system. The Committee emphasized that enhanced coordination should lead to greater cost-effectiveness and improved programme delivery.

16. The Committee agreed that the conclusions and declarations of recent major conferences and international events should be followed up in a coordinated manner within the context of an integrated approach, and welcomed the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General and ACC in that regard.

17. The Committee agreed to propose that the theme for the next series of joint meetings of CPC and ACC should be "Coordination of the activities of the United Nations system for the eradication of poverty". The Committee stressed that working arrangements for the joint meetings should be designed to promote a dialogue, and that written statements should be discouraged.

18. The Committee stressed the importance of continued attention of the Secretary-General, including in his capacity as Chairman of ACC, to efforts of assistance to countries invoking Article 50 of the Charter. The Committee requested that the ACC overview report should continue to provide detailed information on assistance by the United Nations system to countries invoking Article 50 of the Charter.

19. The Committee stressed the need for concrete actions in support of African development. It was emphasized that the decline in ODA flows to many African countries should be reversed, and Member States were urged to fulfil their financial commitments and pledges. The Committee further urged that the freeze on the growth of the budgetary expenditures of the United Nations should not affect adversely the development projects for Africa.

20. The Committee urged that the study being undertaken by ICSC of the application of the Noblemaire principle should be completed in time for its consideration by the General Assembly at the earliest opportunity.

21. The Committee stressed that there was an imperative need to place the organizations of the system on a more assured financial basis, and suggested that Member States should recommit themselves to paying their assessments in full, on time and without conditions.

Notes

1/ Report of the World Conference on Human Rights, Vienna, 14-25 June 1993 (A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

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DRAFT REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ITS THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

Rapporteur: Mr. Hisham ELZIMAITY (Egypt)

Addendum

REPORTS OF THE JOINT INSPECTION UNIT

A. Review and assessment of efforts to restructure the regional dimension of United Nations economic and social activities

1. At its 7th and 8th meetings, on 18 May 1995, the Committee considered the report of the Joint Inspection Unit (JIU) entitled "Review and assessment of efforts to restructure the regional dimension of United Nations economic and social activities" (A/49/423).

Discussion

2. Delegations expressed their thanks to JIU and many of them qualified the report as a clear, succinct and high-quality analytical document as well as a valuable contribution to the current restructuring of the United Nations Secretariat. They shared most of the conclusions and recommendations of JIU, but some delegations expressed their reservations with regard to recommendations 2 and 3 and requested clarifications as to whether implementation of these recommendations would have financial implications and lead to creating additional posts in the Secretariat. One delegation queried what was the legislative mandate for strengthening the regional commissions. Some delegations expressed the view that the regional commissions must undergo further reform before additional resources or remits could be considered.

3. Recommendation 1. Commenting on this recommendation, several delegations referred to a number of reasons explaining the slowing down of the current restructuring exercise, in particular, objective difficulties as well as an apparent lack of interest of Member States towards restructuring, a kind of restructuring fatigue. Some delegations, while mentioning that restructuring should be carried out cautiously and through a step-by-step approach, stated that restructuring of the economic and social sectors, as defined in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council, should be completed. They believed that more active involvement of Member States was essential in this regard and that those States should not abdicate their responsibility to give guidance to the Secretary-General. Some delegations said that further analysis of the virtues of decentralization was required before taking further action.

4. Recommendation 2. Several delegations referred to the necessity of having an overall framework for restructuring as well as a strategic analysis and strategic planning facility in the United Nations Secretariat. Some delegations, while being in agreement with the recommendation in principle, wondered whether implementation of this recommendation implied creating new posts in the Secretariat and whether such a facility was not already existent within the Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development. The Chairman of JIU clarified that the Unit did not recommend that new posts be created but that this function be strengthened and articulated through streamlining the Secretariat and making better use of in-house expertise.

5. Recommendation 3. With regard to this recommendation, it was clarified that JIU recommended not the establishment of a new post but the designation of "a competent senior official with extensive managerial experience, who will be a focal point and held accountable for the firm implementation of the current restructuring process". While acknowledging that this recommendation had been valid when the report was drafted, the function it referred to had been exercised by the Under-Secretary-General for Administration and Management. In the view of several delegations, it should not be a focal point but rather the Secretariat entities concerned which should be automatically responsible and held accountable for the implementation of the relevant decisions taken by Member States.

6. Recommendation 4. Several representatives stated that the report mentioned in the recommendation was long overdue.

7. Recommendation 5. Several delegations supported the idea that the regional commissions should increasingly concentrate their resources on priority areas where they could make a unique and significant contribution and either readjust or abandon activities which did not fall into this category. Some delegations held the view that additional efforts were needed on the part of the regional commissions to do away with obsolete and marginal programmes. Several delegations also shared the view that the commissions should improve their performance and strive to become centres of excellence for specific activities in their respective regions. In this context, the necessity of a better use of the regional commissions' comparative advantages and enhanced cooperation with other multilateral agencies, bilateral donors and non-governmental organizations was emphasized.

8. Recommendations 6 and 7. These recommendations found general support from the Committee. One delegation was of the opinion that regional commissions should concentrate on coordination of the operational activities of other United Nations bodies and non-governmental organizations and on analysis in fields in which they have significant comparative advantage and in which they could become real centres of excellence.

Conclusions and recommendations

9. The Committee generally commended the report, which it found to be very clear, analytical, comprehensive and useful.

10. The Committee endorsed the report of JIU, taking into account the views expressed in the discussion section.

B. Communication for development programmes in the United Nations system

11. At its 7th and 8th meetings, the Committee had before it the report of JIU entitled "Communication for development programmes in the United Nations system" (A/50/126-E/1995/20) and the comments of the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) thereon (A/50/126/Add.1-E/1995/20/Add.1). The Committee also had before it the written presentation provided by the Unit.

12. Many delegations acknowledged the innovative framework of the report, while noting that the concept of "communication for development" needed additional clarification. Some delegations stressed that the report should have addressed more thoroughly the important role of telecommunication. One delegation characterized the report as being slightly out of focus, and said that it could be improved as the basic concept is clarified. Another delegation inquired to what extent communication as a process was being utilized within the United Nations system to enhance coordination.

13. Recommendation 10. Concerning the assertion in recommendation 10 of the report that "The United Nations has no specific structure in place for immediate action to deal with communication when a peace-keeping operation emerges", several delegations took exception. Noting that the above recommendation had already received the support of ACC, a number of delegations expressed the view that the subject-matter of the reform needed further study.

14. Some delegations questioned the appropriateness of linking peace-keeping operations and development in recommendation 10. They also underscored the sensitive nature of this recommendation, particularly the implication for political issues. In this connection, another delegation expressed the opinion that the "stand-by unit of communications experts" called for should report to the Department of Public Information.

15. Many delegations said that they had to obtain instructions from their capitals with respect to recommendation 10 of the report. While one delegation supported the thrust of recommendation 10, most delegations had particular reservations with it.

Conclusions and recommendations

16. The Committee took note of the report.